

Anadarko Daily Democrat

PRESTON P. SHAW.

ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA.

Summer tourists in Europe will doubtless find the Marconigram a great convenience.

Canada has filed a claim to the north pole. She wants all of that sort of climate she can get.

The New York banker who prays for the rich evidently believes that charity begins at home.

Forty pounds of Limburger cheese stolen at Buffalo cannot be traced. Then it isn't genuine Limburger.

A gentle hint of summer may be detected in the announcement of a reduction in anthracite coal prices.

King Alfonso proposes to establish a free library at Madrid. No matter where he got the idea, it is a good one.

Mr. Carnegie has been requested to extend his beneficent library jurisdiction so as to take in the island of Cuba.

Buffalo Bill expects to become a millionaire and may yet succeed in having his name placed upon Mrs. Astor's list.

Ice cream freezers want to form a union. Young men who buy ice cream will be forming a union next for self-protection.

The rumor that rich cream sold by milkmen is generally mixed with starch probably started at the pump of some envious dairyman.

People who have been on the roof of a high building will wonder how Santos-Dumont can sail over Mount Blanc without getting dizzy.

Dr. Hyde thinks women should be allowed to propose marriage. But the old method of suggesting it would seem to answer every purpose.

Canada is going to build a \$10,000 barbed wire fence along the Montana border. But who in Montana wants to tread on the tail of Canada's raglan?

Mr. Rockefeller's Cleveland pastor says there are anarchists among the rich, but he wisely leaves the shoe to be put on by those who think it may fit them.

Since the Countess of Castellane has taken out a \$1,000,000 life insurance policy for the benefit of her creditors her lightest sneeze has a potential value.

Secretary Shaw is learning how much more difficult it is to settle a dispute over the repacking of a woman's trunk than to settle great financial problems.

John L. Sullivan declares that he would not trade appetites with John D. Rockefeller. The latter must be afflicted with an uncommonly bad form of dyspepsia.

A New York woman has named her little daughter Ping Pong. Evidently the one who wants to have her name copyrighted isn't the only New York woman with a queer streak.

Boer sympathizers in Holland say the war in South Africa will last four years longer. Some of the other Boer sympathizers are unwilling to believe England can hold out that long.

In calling for bids for the construction of 150 locomotives the Belgian government offers to give preference to those of American manufacture. It is cheapest every time to get the best.

So far as the homes of the country are concerned our foreign relations are not one-half as important or troublesome as our domestic servants. —Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

It is announced that the new president of the National Congress of Mothers has children of her own. It is safe to say, therefore, that she has neighbors who don't believe she knows the least thing about the business.

There are about 8,000 self-supporting Pueblo Indians, in twenty-six villages, twenty of which have day schools, costing the United States not less than \$20,000 annually, besides a much larger sum expended upon the boarding schools.

Old settlers are able to recall with a distinctness that is all too vivid many a spring when the roads were blocked with snow in this section as late as the middle of May. It is a noticeable fact that the older the settler is the more discouraging are the stories that he can tell about late springs.

HOME OF JOHN BROWN

TORRINGTON, CONN., WAS THE MARTYR'S BIRTHPLACE.

House, Now One Hundred and Twelve Years Old, Is Still Standing—New York Methodist Conference Entertained by the Citizens Recently.

(Special Letter.)
LIKE several other busy towns on the Naugatuck river of Connecticut, Torrington is set in a frame of factory chimneys. In whatever direction one looks these tall brick stacks pierce the sky and with their smoke throw a cloud over the hills which form a sort of outer frame for the busy picture. This smoke means that the factories are busy at their score of varied tasks, and busy factories spell prosperity for any town that has them.

Although Torrington has been a town under various names since 1734, there is little of interest in the early history and few relics of colonial days remain. Its one claim for historic fame lies in the fact that John Brown, who was so prominent in the early days of the anti-slavery movement, which resulted in the civil war, was born in a quaint old farmhouse a short distance from Torrington. The house is now one hundred and twelve years old and is remarkably well preserved, in spite of the fact that few alterations have been made. It is visited by all who go to the town, and of it the people are most proud.

John Brown lived in the old house until he was five years old. Then his father moved to Kansas with his family. The friend of the black man made several visits to his birthplace and was pleased to find a growing anti-slavery movement. In 1837 the lines between the opposing parties were closely drawn, and several fights occurred at Wolcottville when the anti-slavery adherents tried to hold meetings there. Brown paid Torrington an extended visit about this time and was most outspoken against slavery. An old friend of the family felt called upon to warn him, according to one of the local traditions.

"John Brown, you want to be careful," he said. "If you keep up this fight against slavery, you'll be hanged some day."

Brown is said to have replied that he did not fear anything of that sort, and went on fighting slavery until he was hanged in Charlestown, Va. in '59. To-day Torrington considers him the greatest martyr in the list of those who have given their lives for their opinions, the greatest because he is their particular martyr.

Having been a town of industry from the start, it is not strange that manufacturing is still the predominant, all-important feature of Torrington. The several streams which swell the Naugatuck near the point attracted the manufacturers early in the last century. They wanted waterpower and their small mills were built in the hollows close to the streams. In 1812 a man from Rhode Island began to make cotton cloth, and it was not long until a woolen mill was established. In 1815 the brass industry, which to-day is the most important of Torrington's long list of industries, had its beginning in the erection of a kettle shop.

Torrington will have as fine a public library as any town of its size in Connecticut when the \$100,000 fund left



Birthplace of John Brown.

by the late Elisha Turner is expended. The construction of a stone building was begun before his death, but he did not live to see its completion.

The little manufacturing city of Torrington was the most thoroughly religious town in all Connecticut last week. Three hundred Methodist Episcopal ministers, the members of the New York East Conference, were there attending the fifty-fourth annual session of that body.

It is no small thing for a town of the size of Torrington to entertain a visiting army of ministers of such proportions. It is the first time that the conference has ever met in so small a town and the ministers were much surprised a year ago when they received the invitation.

The Methodist church, which had the honor of entertaining the conference, is an old one. Late in the eighteenth century the Rev. John Bloodgood preached several sermons in the vicinity and made some converts. In 1807, when the village consisted of less than a dozen houses and

was called "Mast Swamp," the Rev. John Sweet held regular services. In 1812 the town was made a station on a regular circuit. The meetings were held in the schoolhouse or at the old brick academy when the weather was bad, and in a pine grove at the southern end of the town on pleasant Sundays. The first church was built at Newfield in 1816. The first settled pastor came to the town in 1842, when it was known as Wolcottville. This was the Rev. Samuel W. Law, and his congregation numbered about seventy members. Toward the end of the following year, when the Rev. George Taylor was in charge of the congregation, the first church was



Torrington Public Library.

built, at a cost of some \$2,000. The little building was afterward used as a town hall.

The present church, an imposing brick structure, was dedicated under the direction of Bishop Andrews in 1898. It replaced a brick church which was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$24,000.

A Just Decision.

Charles A. Roux of New York, whose share in his father's estate was a life annuity paid in monthly installments of \$300, sold his inheritance until 1915 to a money lender for \$2,700 cash, the amount to dispose of being \$20,760. Then he went to law about it, claiming that he was intoxicated when he signed the papers. The court revoked the power of attorney granted to the money-lender and restored to Roux his income, saying: "The usurer is ever on the alert for methods to evade the statutes against usury, but a court of justice will always go beyond the mere form so as to ascertain the substance of the alleged usurious contracts."

He Was Not Surprised.

A German hotel-keeper in an interior town was noted for his imperturbability. No statement however exciting or humorous ever aroused either his curiosity or his merriment.

A drummer said to him: "Fritz, did you hear about that great dog of Professor Star, the balloonist?"

"No, wot is id?"

"Why, the professor made an ascension the other day and carried with him the dog and three hundred rats. When he had reached 500 feet he threw the rats out and the dog after them. The dog killed all the rats before they touched the ground!"

"Vel," he replied without a suspicion of doubt, "dot vas his beezness!"

She Had Her Choice.

The fond mother had been endeavoring to imbue her juvenile son and heir with the qualities of love, generosity and unselfishness.

Feeling that her lessons had borne fruit, she selected a large and a small apple from a dish, and handed them to Bobby, telling him to give his little sister her choice. Shortly afterwards she noticed the little girl munching the smallest apple.

"Bobbie, I noticed that Dora took the smaller apple. Did you let her have her choice, as I told you to?"

"Bobbie: 'Yes; I told her she could have the little one or none, and she chose the little one.'—Stray Stories.

Life in Patagonia.

St. W. Martin Conway, a well known traveler, says of the Patagonians: "They are not giants, as some have supposed, and as the geographers teach. They are large in comparison with other South American natives—that is all. But they are very fat. That is why they can stand the cold so well. I have seen Patagonian men and boys running around unclad while I was wrapped in warm garments, with the snow falling upon them in quantities and the wind blowing bitterly. They are kept warm by their fat—and dirt. Patagonia is one of the dirtiest places imaginable."—New York Tribune.

He Secured Admission.

An Irishman's wit is usually appreciated in this case it gained him admittance to the Madison Square Garden where 25,000 people were gathered at the ball given by the Knights of Columbus.

An Irishman stepped to the door and asked Capt. Michael Sheehan to let him in. Capt. Sheehan said he could not do so, as there were no more seats left.

"But who are you who denies me admission?" insisted the Irishman. "Are you St. Peter that you can shut me out?"

His wit secured him admission.

AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS PULPIT ORATOR PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON.

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, the famous preacher, who died in Washington April 12, was in poor health when he started away from Washington for Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal conditions. Since his return to Washington some time ago he had been quite ill.

Thomas De Witt Talmage, preacher, lecturer, author and contributor to periodicals and magazines, whose sermons have been published in weekly papers for twenty-five years, and in the latter years of his life reached 30,000,000 persons through the medium of 3,600 such papers, was born at Bound Brook, Somerset county, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832. He was married twice, his first wife having been a Miss Avery of Brooklyn. She met death in a drowning accident in the Schuylkill

church in Brooklyn for fifteen months and then the congregation and the membership outgrew the sanctuary. The organization therefore decided to build the first Brooklyn tabernacle. It was in the form of a horseshoe and inclosed half an acre. Dr. Talmage filled it every time he preached. In 1872 the tabernacle was burned down. While it was being rebuilt Dr. Talmage preached in a theater part of the time and for the remainder of the period traveled in Europe. In February, 1874, the new tabernacle was opened with services. This seated 4,650 persons, and with standing room was able to house 7,000 persons. It was always crowded when Dr. Talmage was in the pulpit.

Meanwhile the church had got into debt to the extent of \$72,000. By a gigantic effort \$42,000 was raised in



river while Dr. Talmage was pastor of a church in Philadelphia. Two years afterward the minister married Susan C. Whittemore, also of Brooklyn. By his first wife Dr. Talmage had two children. Several children were born of the second marriage.

The decedent always signed his name and was known as T. De Witt Talmage. He was the son of a farmer whose family for twenty-five years had been members of the Reformed Dutch church. Two of De Witt's uncles, a brother-in-law, and three brothers were preachers. Young De Witt, though he joined the Reformed Dutch church when he was 18 years old, did not contemplate entering the ministry until much later. He was the youngest of twelve children and for a time in his youth his chances for acquiring an education were meager. He attended the grammar school at New Brunswick, N. J., and at the age of 19 entered the University of New York, being graduated in 1853.

For three years after leaving college young Talmage studied law. At the end of this time he concluded he had made a mistake in choosing a vocation and he turned toward the ministry. He was graduated from the Reformed Dutch Theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., where he preached three years. Then he went to Syracuse, N. Y. While here he married Miss Avery. After a short pastorate in Syracuse he went to Philadelphia

one day. The rest of the sum needed to lift the debt was raised soon after and in October, 1875, Dr. Talmage's salary was raised to \$12,000 a year. In October, 1889, the second tabernacle was burned. Dr. Talmage was then preparing to go to Palestine, but he offered to postpone his trip and give part of his salary toward rebuilding. The trustees told him to go abroad and he went, traveling through the Holy Land, Greece and Europe. He returned in 1890. The tabernacle was rebuilt and ready for occupancy in 1891 and the first services were held Easter Sunday.

Dr. Talmage's fame continued to spread and the great, new tabernacle could scarcely hold the crowds that went to hear him. In 1894, however, he saw a larger field for his endeavors and went to Washington, where he preached from that time to his death.

World's Best Time-Keeper.

The world's best timekeeper is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin observatory, which was installed by Prof. Foerster in 1865. It is inclosed in an air-tight glass cylinder, and has frequently run for periods of two and three months with an average daily deviation of only 15-1000ths of a second. Yet astronomers are not even satisfied with this and efforts are continually made to secure ideal conditions for a clock by keeping it not only in an air-tight

Milestones in Dr. Talmage's Life

Born, Bound Rock, N. J., January 7, 1832.
Educated at the University of New York.
Religious denomination, Presbyterian.
First pastorate, Belleville, N. J., 1856.
Preaching in Syracuse, 1859 to 1862.
Growing famous in Philadelphia, 1862 to 1869.
Called to Brooklyn, March 22, 1869.
Preacher-pastor at the Central Church twenty-five years.

Built first tabernacle, 1870-72.
Erected the second tabernacle (after fire), 1872-74.
Famous trip to Holy Land, 1890.
Accepted call to Washington, D. C., January, 1894.
Preaching, lecturing, traveling, 1895 to 1902.
Married three times.
Children living, one son, five daughters.
Died April 12, 1902.

as pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, where he remained seven years.

While in Philadelphia Dr. Talmage received three calls at once, to Chicago, San Francisco and Brooklyn. His fame as a pulpit orator had spread far from Philadelphia and his power to attract worshippers to his church brought demands for his services from many places. In 1869 Dr. Talmage accepting the call to the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

case, but in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

Unproductive Bolivia.

Bolivia produces one-twelfth of the world's tin, and is richer in copper and placer gold mines, yet it has only 200 miles of railroad for its 600,000 square miles of territory. The almost entire lack of transportation facilities has kept back its development.